SENATE VOTES **ON PORTO RICO**

Retains the 15 Per Cent Tariff Rate of the House Bill.

VOTE STANDS 33 TO 16

Which Is Held to Presage Final Passage, Though Not Necessarily to Indicate the Final Vote.

BEVERIDGE SPEECH

With Consummate Skill He Turns Each Separate Opposing Faction's living mind, and not by the wisdom of Pet Constitutional Argument Against Such Faction and to the Sustaining of the Free Trade Contention-Amendments to the Bill.

speech of Mr. Beverldge (Ind.) While 💆 ed States and Porto Rico he announced that if all the efforts to secure free trade should fall he would support the pending bill. The bill was under discussion throughout the session, several important amendments being agreed to.

The conference report on the diplomafored by Mr. Culberson of Texas, directing the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to keep "seasonably

raker introduced the follow-

no permit of delivery to the importer or periods of our history.

duty of 5 cents per pound on all siftee cades, maybe for centuries, till they may imported into Porto Rico. Probibling That the constitution of the United States sand years for us to comprehend an then not locally inapplicable shall have (the to use. The opposition says that we shall same effect in Porto Rico as in other ter- bestow self-government now. The govritories of the United States; restoring the original provisions of the bill for a present time consolidate them with the on goes going both ways."

Beveridge (Ind.) addressed the senthe Island of Puerto Rico. Mr. Beveridge tions for the control of which the fathers

"Mr. President: The issue joined in Very constitution fixelf. this debate involves the power of conit may be impossible to hold them. To stronger nations than our own; better do treat Porto Rico as we treat Hawati, and all this and more, and let history write the Philippines, and to apply to all with- flag, than to make these islands at the delay the same fixed formula of laws present time vital parts of the republic, from which our states are formed, its a authority to act as their needs and situaition as mad as it is novel.

"I will never believe that our constinever admit that our constitution is such | it ever does come, we insist that it must a charter of death. I will never admit come in its season, ing race, so anchored as within a narstraining and uplifting hand to regen-

erate, to civilize, and to redoom them. and burdens of our situation, in the work in her day, which now perhaps is spirit expressed to me by our great ad- waning; better even than Rome did hers miral as we stood on the Olympia's he- | (and at her Titanic schievements let no role's decks and looked across the beautiful city to the blue mountains of Lazon, did their work, into which the very roots when he said to me: 'A higher power of our civilization and liberty sink and than mine was in this business; a higher | draw, through the soil of three thousand will and wisdom than ours unfurled that years, some of the most precious flag over this ocean empire, ours now, ments of our moral and intellectual life,

"We cannot keep these Islands unless Our action must be without example. we may provide for them according to decisions of our supreme court are not to the wisdom of events-according to the the point, and where analogy, that frailof Porto Rico are peculiar to Porto Rico; these decisions to the present situation we must administer to them as good they are conflicting and confused. This Hawaii are peculiar to Hawaii. The situations should be met with new meth-

Washington, March 29.-A direct vote needs of the Philippines fare peculiar to our faces? Is this great movement, which was taken by the senate today on the the archipelago. The needs of all are has aroused the world to wonder, inspired proposition to strike from the Porto Rico utterly unlike our American states when the American people with the noblest nameasure the provision levying 15 per cent they were territories. The people of each tional feeling mankind has ever seen since of the Dingley law duties on Porto Rico island group are unlike the people of the days of Elizabeth, and which makes The proposition was defeated other. And none of them are like the us for the first time, the masters of our cured Dekiel's drift, on the Riet. After General French entered the town, which by a vote of 16 to 13. While the vote is American ploneers who dominated our fate, because it makes us the masters of regarded as presaging the passage of the continental wilderness. And if we may the nation; is the most hopeful movepending measure, it is not regarded as in- not adopt measures fitting the continuous bursting of the dicating the final vote on the bill. The and the necessities of each and change feature of the debate today was the those measures as conditions and necesadvocated reciprocity between the Unit- There is no other alternative. Or rather, waters thereof; is this, elemental, racial ment puts us to this melanchety choice. whom its sacred meaning is dark as midfic and consular appropriation bill was government and laws prepared for the are a people of law, and our constitution a long sea voyage. It had not been postic and consular appropriation bill was government and laws propared to the senate soon after it highest type of self-governing communities the supreme ordinance of national life.

But the constitution does give us power these people ever comprehend the term self-government, before they realize its gress shall have power to dispose of and of the day. It is difficult to convey to duties, its obligations, burdens and re- make all needful rules and regulations English readers the burden that this advised" the families of wounded soldiers wards, exercise of that holy function is and sailors of the condition of the men, to be forced upon them; that they se to belonging to the United States. be made a part of the American people, consideration of the Porto Rican tariff | and states of the American union; and nd sovernment bill was then resumed that Porto Rican senators, Hawaiian

senators and Filipino senators shall sit the Porto Riesn bill: here, equa in dignity and power to the United States' cannot be a part of the That on and after the deta when this representatives of the historic state of act shall take effect wares and merchan- Massachusetts, the imperial state of New disc previously imported from Porto Rico York, or of Indiana, the very heart of States,' and at the same time is a part Into Porto Rico from the United States the nation; and that all this shall be defor which no entry has been made, and termined immediately and irrevocably, all goods, wares and merchandise pre- now and for all the future. This | the a part-which is an absurdity in reason viously entered without payment of duty alternative forced upon us which a desand under bond for warehousing, transpersed faction, searching for a campaign gress may even 'dispose of territory beportation or any other purpose for which lesue, advances at one of the critical longing to the United States.' 'Dispose' Medder, some five miles east of the bor-

comprehend what equal laws, free speech, nstitution of the United States, self-government which it required a thouready, by a constitution that travels faswrote an apt and specific clause in that

"If we are not to have the free hand gress over the islands and the peoples for which I plead, we had better leave which Providence has placed in our keep. our wards to their anarchy, misery and ing and therefore the expediency of re- woe; better leave them to other nations taining them. It involves the power and having the power and the wisdom of progress of the republic throughout all events and situations; better proclaim tis future. For if congress has not a free ourselves the hermit nation of modern hand to deal with these islands as their times, the China of the western world; different conditions and changing needs better bring on the awfullest war of hisdemand, it is not only inexpedient, but tory, by letting them be fought for by to deal with the latter as we deal with 'cowrd' and 'incompetent' across our custom and the intention of state- with our sacred self-government for peohood has prescribed for our territories pie who know not its meaning, with no tion may require, and with their congressmen and senators sitting in the scats tution manacles our hands and narrows of power and the high places of judgour vision and numbs our brain. I will ment. All this may possibly come, but if

that our fathers those master minds of | "The profoundest faith of the American history's most expanding and administer- people is that our day as the master people of this world has dawned, and their row and stagnant harbors when the high profoundest resolution, so deep and eleseas call us, their lands are ours, and the | mental that it is an instinct, is that we inhabitants thereof need our guiding re- will, in our great day of world dominion, do our great work of world regeneration better even than England did ber vast "For one, I accept the privileges, duties and yet, compared with ours, her lesser, man sneer); better still than the Greeks

"The situation is, for us, unprecedented, ion sense of situations. The needs est of the methods of reasoning, apples adgment may demand. The needs of is rather fortunate than the reverse. New

ods. The very philosophy of precedent demands the creation of new occasions. Surely we can see more clearly the situ-ation before us with our living eyes than with the dead eyes of the fathers, and even those dead eyes looking not at our problems, but at theirs. Precedent has its right ful authority, but it has its dan-ger, too. It sanctifies the past, but, used beyond its rightful sphere, it forbids the future. China, we say, is living in the past. She is living in her precedents. She inquires not the best way; she asks only the way of the fathers. She is reminis cent, not inventive. Her memory is abnormal, her initiative is atrophied. Drugged with the opium of precedent, she sits and dreams of ancient glories and the ancient gods. The science of the modern world is a lie to her, because the fathers knew it not. Our medicines are polson because they are not inherited from the past, and enchantment is efficacious be sause her ancestry dealt with the magic of the night. Spirits of evil fly upon the dr, and workmen fix charms upon buildings where they labor, to frighten the fell nfluences of the nether world, because their fathers did the like for a thousand years. Precedent has shod with lead the feet of this plissant people, and put upon her eyelids the somnoient spell of dreams. Happy for China when she shall be aroused from that narcotic sleep, even by the thunder of foreign cannon on her soil. Happy for her when she shakes the slumber from her blood, even if it be by the division of the corrupt and reactionary empire, and her people, refreshed and inspired by the energy of progress, shall meet each new emergency, opportunity and duty by the wisdom of a a brain which, for a thousand years, has been thoughtless dust, and even when quick and vivid, solving, not the problems

"Did the fathers, unthinking, put a peried to our career as an administering people and close the doors of the future in sities change we muf give them up. and their mission on the earth and the there is an alternative whose very state- development to cease at the bidding of a faction asking by what warrant of the ried by each man, and scanty, indeed, The alternative is the proposition that constitution the American people move our constitution extends over peoples to forward to their destiny? And cease it must, if we find not the amplest power night; that these peoples shall be pro-vided for according to a fixed formus of for we, above all the peoples of the world, as ample as our opportunities. 'The con-"So, the constitution says there can be

of today, but those of the entombed and

territory 'belonging to the United States.' Congress can even 'dispose' of that ter-But 'territory belonging to the United States-that is a contradiction in terms. If 'territory belongs to the United of the United States, it belong to, is owned by, a body polisic of which it is itself ing, an impossibility in logic. And conof how? Not by making that territory der fence. This body was composed of jected to the duties imposed by this act again. The government says that con- ent government only; not by making that more regiments of mounted infanity. Bewithdrawa thereof. Provided, that when any way that may be best for them and and full provision for such disposition duties are based upon the weight of mer- | for us; the opposition says that we can | of territory is made alsowhere in the conchandise deposited in any public or pri- act in only one way toward them, and stitution. But the words 'dispose of any vate bonded warehouse, said duties shall that way the way devised for our in- territory belonging to the United States' be levied and collected upon the weight fant states, which were bone of our bone stand there unlimited, absolute and imof such merchandles at the time of its and flesh of our flesh, when they were perial. We can make it part of the Unitterritories. The government says that ed States if we wish. We can set up in-Senator Pettus aso introduced several the republic must teach and train and dependent government if we wish, and amendments, as follows: "Providing a guide these children for years, for de- allenate it utterly; and yet we could not do that if it is a part of the States, for how can the United States the proposed Porto Rican legislature and all the substance of iberty means, be. allenate any part of liself, or how can from enacting any law in conflict with fore we give to their hands that precious any part of the United States alienate itself from the United States? Our south-ern brothers asked the latter question and also the laws of the United States hundreds of other years for us to learn and a million men answered it with their lives. 'Congress shall have the power to dispose of territory belonging to the Uniternment says that we must not at the ed States.' 'Dispose of.' We can sell this 'territory belonging' to us, then; yet how duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley law self-governing people of the republic; the can we sell it if it is a part of us? We opposition says that they are this al. can sell Porto Rico; we can sell the Philippines; we can turn them adrift, and all nate in support of the proposition for ter than our intentions and applies, by its this has been proposed by those who now free trade between the United States and own force and in its entirety, to situa- declare that they are a part of the United States. Does any man doubt that the United States can dispose of Porto Rico by selling it to another nation? And yet this could not be done if it is a part the United States. So that the very power to 'dispose of territory belonging to the United States is the power of the free hand over that territory. The bestowal of that very power is a denial that the constitution extends over that territory since if it so extended the power could

"Power to make all needful rules and regulations.' Think of power broader, plain. more absolute, more comprehensive than that. You cannot. Power to 'dispose of o sell, to abandon, to exchange, to set up independent government, if we do not keep this 'territory' belonging to the United States;" power 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting ter ritory belonging to the United States,' I we do keep such territory. Power moabsolute than that is unthinkable. An t is not a power implied from other sections, as are most of the powers now exercised by congress and the entire na ional government. It is a power expressed-not a power implied. power declared in words so clear, so ab olute, so unrestricted, and so unusual that they have the ring of duty and com-

mand. "Of course congress must exercise this power in the manner prescribed in the onstitution. The constitution determine the method of congressional action in exercising all its powers, and the constitu imitations to and absolute general probi bitions on the power of congress; and when congress makes 'needful rules and regulations respecting territory or other property belonging to the United States. cannot transgress these limitations of prohibit conventions any more than a can pass laws in any other manner except the one marked out in the constitu tion. This is, of course, sulf-evident, but I state it only that even the malice of partisanship shall not say that we put ongress above the constitution

"Do you tell me that under power so Continued on Eighth Page.

Of Kimberley's Siege, and the Relief of the Town

TOLD IN CORRESPONDENCE

"French's Ride" One of the Exploits of the Century.

Of the Besieged, Whatever Else He May Be--Idiotic Specimens of Military Red Tape.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) London, March 29.-In the rapid course through the fringe of trees. 'A passage and followed the relief of Kimberley, long, weary weeks of anxiety and hard-General French's ride to Kimberley es- ship, the disappointment of Magersfoncaped the minute attention it would otherwise have received. It is said that hope, were alike forgotten. Kimberley since 600 cavalry charged, and charged was relieved, and the remainder of the fruitlessly, at Balakiava, no such spec- march might as well have been a review tacular sight has been recorded in the as the immense column emerged from the annuls of war. In this case there were trees and moved down the long slopes 10,000 men and with them raising the dust that oppose the rising ground on which of the plains were some forty-two guns. Wesselton stands. The correspondent of the London Times described these things as follows:

Five days' rations and forage were car- light of day." was the amount doled out day by day. Some of the horses used had but recently been disembarked, and the unexpected climate had impaired their health, apart from the inevitable slackness caused by sible to spare them. Day after day the cavalry moved at high pressure over the shadeless veldt during the hottest hours not a relative matter. Often for twenty miles continuously there is not a bush that a child could creep under for shadow, the very leaves of the trees that are found near watering places are thin or deeply secrated poplars, willows and baher thorns, giving little or no shelter from the tramendous heat of the midday sun

"On Thursday, the 15th, at 10 o'cook, shelling and capture of two laagers a few miles out of Klip drift, on the northern Kitchener's and Roberts' horse and two Alexandersfontein the contingent from cavalry and two lancers regiments-also joined the force, which now numbered some 10,000 men, seven butteries of horse

artillery and three field batteries. Their ALWAYS THE BRITISH RED TAPE entry into the plain was the signal for the great event of the day. The plain strain heavier than it would otherw. is perhaps three miles in width and five be. After we had been for weeks shut in length, converging slightly to the north up in Kimberley-not at the best the and fringed with kepjes. The whole force, most cheerful place in the universe-our headed by the lancer regiments and the hearts became specially fixed on our por-Scots Greys, as advance guard, deployed tion of the British army-the relief colheld by Boers, who poured bullets and gagement at Belmont. Eagerly shells into the advancing mass, aimost awaited news from Lord Methuen. Men hidden by the curtain of dust that rose and women scanned the horizon nights from under the hoofs of the horses. These to seek the first flash from the searchkopies were quickly cleared of their oc- light. All night long our three searchsupants by the impetuous rush of the lights sent their long streams of flery mounted infantry. Lieutenant Sweet Es. light past the rugged fastenesses of cott of the Sixteenth Lancers, was the Scholtse's Nek and the rocky kopies of first efficer to fall, shot dead at fifty Spyfontein to the two rivers, on whose yards by a Boer, who received a fance banks our preservers were encamped. through his throat almost before he could 'Md, md, md,' they called, but no answer coduce the invarible cry for mercy, came. Only the big stars could be seen Kopje after kopje was cleared, and the and the Southern Cross seemed to whis-Boors were driven from them right and per 'patience.' At last, one night far left as the column crashed forward like from the south came the welcome flash, some great ploughshare, thrusting aside Kb, kb, it said. High up in the conning withstand the tremendous charge and al- tower sat Lieutenant Colonel Kekewich horses. They had come ten miles and and his staff officers with picked men broken the ring around the besieged town. from the signal corps. Asxiously The pace at which the advance had been deciphered the first message from their made had both minimized the casualties honored chief. It was this; 'Ascertain and prevented Cronje from appearing number of forefoot of mule omitted in for this, and the mounted troops are diswith 10,000 man to line the kopies on the Cape Town return."

Cronje realized that he was defeated. and acted with his usual sugacity. The cavalry column had barely gone five Magnire, who, with her husband, the miles beyond the plain before the ox-

BULLETIN OF The Michita Daily Cagle.

Wichita, Friday, March 30, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; colder; northerly winds IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

I. Senate Vote on Porto Rico Tariff Story of Kimberley's Relief

- Oom Paul on the Aggressive 2. Harmony at Ponca City
- Farmers Fight in Oklahoma 3. Wichita Livestock Markets
- Wall Street Stock Circular Review of the Grain Markets
- 5. Masonic Meeting Over New Trains for Wichita
- 6. Want Ackerman's Island Closed Missouri Pacific Improvements

8. Of the Author's Profession

most powerless to harm it. A barbed wagons of the Boers were in-spanned and rinderpest fence, stretching across the plain, checked the advance for a moment, and that enabled the Boers to withdraw their guns. It was no time for a flank ment to capture them.

"At Deviller's farm, at the northern end of the plain, the column halted and reformed in column after watering the back across the very line of the advance he had been powerless to check. Cronic acted with promptitude and decision. By the evening of this same day not a man of all the thousands of the investing force beyond a few straggling bodies of men out patrolling for foraging when Cronje gave the order to retreat was left on the hills and ridges that had been their camp ng ground so long.

Meanwhile the cavalry pushed on. From Deviller's farm the country resembles ome great English park, studded with ingle trees and undulating under the long grass, through which the guns ploughed ong tracks in the crumbling red soil RHODES THE GOOD GENIUS Here the pace began to tell, and horse after horse that had struggled on so far fell dead from wound unnoticed in the heat o fthe fight. The strain upon the horses of the Royal Horse artiflery had been extreme, and it is impossible to praise too highly the handling that brought nearly all of them safely through the meles.

"There was no time to pause, and at last, some three miles on, the first eight of Kimberley burst on the column epoch-making events which preceded perilous maketh a port pleasant, and the

"The Boers in the north of the town at the immediate station and Kamper-"On Monday the march began. Rum- dam were firing their last shots from their dam, eight miles to the southeast, was great guns in ignorance of their fallure soon passed and a sharp skirmish se- on the south, but these soon stopped, and a halt of a day the column moved on. in a moment, had put out its flags and At Klip drift the cavalry division halted decorations. The panic that had been through the enemy's country, carried out huge shells over every part of the bewith a rapidity probably without a par- sleged town vanished; and from the 1,500allel, had left its mark on the horses, and foot level of the diamond mines thousands is reported that they are concentrating the transport was hopelessly in the rear. of women and children emerged into the

KIMBERLEY'S SIEGE HORRORS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) London, March 21 .- The Standard's corespondent at Kimberley, writing of the

hardships of the slege, says: "For many days the novelty of eating horseflesh formed an agreeable; break in the war talk. Starving people, however, take kindly to any article of food. Personally, although I have always found a plece of succulent horseflesh excellent eating, I am not taking any of it in Kim- theorders from Lord Roberts to return alone entails. The absence of shade is beriev. Not only are the wretched animals reduced to skin and bone, but there is a prevailing epidemic of influenza and in strong force near Warrenton, Barkley cough among them which forces me to people, though there are cases of analso is broken out a peculiar form of the critical advance was made, and the throat trouble, which may owe its orall conversation ceases and rumors stop, side of the river, cleared the way for the for by proclamation all Hahts except elecod.

WOMEN IN STRAIGHTJACKETS

"There are many cases of extreme sufand to no other duty, upon the entry or gress may provide for these islands in territory a part of the republic only. No: Modder river—the Scots Greys, Household tional reasons. There are ladles in Kimberley who are strapped to their bedsteads and wearing straightjackets, mad from sheer nervousness and faight.

"It is the red tape which makes the ten-yard intervals and thundered umn. By accident we learned that it had ess it. The koples on either side were reached Modder River, after a sharp en-RHODES AND THE BESIEGED

> Correspondence of the Associated Press. London, March 21.-Hon, Mrs Rochfort British South African company director remained in Kimberley through the slege. escribes her experiences, in several colimns of the London Times. Like all the orrespondents, she is loud in ber

raises of the work done by Cecil Rholes.

"For some time before Magazefoniein Mr. Rhodes felt that, in view of the unertain duration of the siege, it was nec many to get rid of as many mouths as possible. This idea had been at first opposed by military authorities, but they gave way eventually, and he managed to get sid of some 8,000 out of the 10,000 naives in the compounds. This was splen didly managed by L. Finn, his agent who, understanding the natives thorough. ly, woh their confidence and explained the situation to them and led them out of town in detachments. They started on their way in very good spirits, earrying their belongings, cooking pots, blankets, etc., together with some rations fully intending, many of them, to eveuen when the war was over. After the but tie of the Modder, Lord Methuen, who exported to be in Kimberley almost immediately, sent a message to Colonel Kekswich that he would not be able to remain any time, and so, practically all con-combatants must leave. A little food would be sent in and the town would only be occupied by its defenders. This idea

people, who thought it very hard that

caused great consternation among

KRUGER MAKES STOUT BOASTS

Declares It Is His Intention to Recapture Bloemfontein in a Week.

BOERS ARE RALLYING

Indications That the Aggressive Will Be Assumed, and That Soon-Kruger's Raiders Harassing Roberts' "Amigos."

ROBERTS IS NOT READY

Not Being Equipped for a Winter Campaign--Alleged That 13,000 Foreigners are in Boer Ranks-Kruger Guys Chamberlain and Defies Salisbury's Threats-Julian Ralph Roasts the Boers--Delagoa Bay Award.

Bloemfontein within a week and it apvancing in force southward."

London, March 30 .- A dispatch to the in considerable force. Reinforcements of all arms are being sent up from Bloem. MUST GET FIXED FOR WINTER fontein, including the Seventh division and a portion of General French's cavalry. The Pohannesburg mounted police are still raiding cattle and harrasing the Wednesday, March 28, again dwells upon disarmed burghers, who are returning to

their farms." Kimberley, Wednesday, March 28-Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley from the Barkley district. The mounted troops under him are expected tomorrow. They were at Likationg when they received eccupied Campbell, and that they are West and Taunga.

Aliwai North, March 29 .- General Braserved out to the soldiers as well as the bant and his staff have returned from Rouxville and are now actively engaged thrax in the hospitals and an outbreak in holding the southern frontier of the of sourcy in many of the redoubts. There Free State. Detachments are being sent to strengthen the positions which have been occupied. It is evident that Comigin to this article of food. At 9:30 p. m. mandant Olivier, now moving north, is being closely watched by Sir Godfrey Longdon, the Basutoland commissioner, junction of the force encamped on the tric or acetylene gas-must be extinguish. who is in communication with General French.

THE GENERAL SITUATION

London, March 39 (4 a. m.)-The Boers of Glen, and Lord Roberts is sending forward troops to engage them. The Seventh infantry division and part of General French's cavalry have been sent up to join the Fourteenth brigade, and the two cavalry regiments that are holding Gien and its environs. It does not seen probable that the Boars will give serious battle in the fairly open country north of Gien. Still, their evident strangth indicates more than a corps of observation.

In small affairs the Boors are duringly war. The Johannesburg mounted police, ommando, are raiding the country near Bloemfontein, hurrasing the farmers who have given up their arms to the British and carrying off cattle. There is a Boor eport from Nasal that a Russian solhundred horsemen, is operating close to the British outposts on the western bor-

Lord Methuen and the forces that have KRUGER GUYS CHAMBERLAIN Roberts. No explanation has been given ger at Pretoria, February 7, sayet

Lord Roberts to making extensive ar-

Dispatches from Masers severt that the Boers who returned to Ladylerand from Booden have taken up strong positions to watch Plasmoland, in the expectation that part of Georgal Buller's army will invade the Free State on that side. According to Pretoria advices, Mafa-

It is reported to London, to a well informed quarter, that Lord Elichence will be offered the post of commander-in-chief in India, stockeding the late Sir William Lockhart, so soon as declaive successes have been obtained in the Transmal, and that General Sir Archibald Hunter will moved him as Lord Roberts' chief of staff. The Indian newspapers have been urging Kitchener's appointment,

ROBERTS WILL HASTEN SLOWLY

London, March 35.-(2)00 p. in 1-Conjec ure as to Lord Roberts' advance from Bloemfontein is the topic of the day and is likely to continue so if the Siritish comhis movements as carefully as he has tone in the past. April 2 is set by various rities as the probable date of the depurture of the main army from Bioemfoo one ti is pointed out that there will then be over a week's hard marching to-then be over a week's hard marching to-The president thought the bareh. fore Kroonstadt is reached, though there seems no certainty that Erronstadt will

London, March 30.-The Bloemfontein entirely occupy Lord Roberts' attention, correspondent of the Morning Post, tele- The advance, when it does occur, will "President probably be made by paralled columns Kruger boasts his intention to re-take along a broda front. The movements of the cavalry force and part of the infunpears probable that the Boers are ad- try toward Glen can scarcely be construcd as an actual advance, although they undoubtedly point to the Times from Bloemfontein, wated March of such a step. But only a small part 28, says: "The Boers are active north of of General Gatacre's forces have yet ar-Glen, about fifteen miles from here. It rived at Bloemfontein, and until that movement is completed it is not Hkely Lord Roberts will start for Pretoria.

contained in a dispatch published in the second edition of the Times, and dated the necessity for not making a premature advance. This correspondent, who on anymouthpiece of Lord Roberts, cables: "It should be clearly understood that the tetn is absolutely necessary as a military precaution. It should be borne in here. It is reported that the Boers have mind that we are about to enter on a new phase of the operations with the

main communications through a recently cent successos necessitated a great expe diture of horse power. Here and in Natal the South African winter and must be prepared to face the effects of the first frost upon such animals as may be feeted with horse sickness. It would be suicidal to push troops forward till they are equipped to ment the exposure of the winter. Horses, food and clothing we

HORDES OF FOREIGN TROOPS

trees have been es he is fully convinced that 150,000 foreign troops have been landed to ald the lespublics. From this the Inference might e drawn that the London critics have been premature in prophesying an immediate advance, as at Kimberley and Pageberg. The best-based conjecture is well nigh worthless as to when Lord Roberts contemplates moving.

BOER PRISONERS AT THE CAPE A deputation of Dutch church ministers

had an audience of Premier Schreiner at Cape Town today. The ministers orged the separation of the sick and well Hoer aggressive in all parts of the field of prisoners, and asked that the sick be not sent to St. Helena. Mr. Schreiner replied esteemed by the Boers to be their heat | that he had no power in such matters. added that he had made strong represen tations to the imperial government when Africa, but without success, It is reportr of fortune, Colonel Gonutzki, with a "ed that the prison transports will sail for St. Holens at the end of this week. From Natal and Mafeking there is no

further news as this dispatch is sent. The Boars have reoccupted Campbell WALES PROFOUND REMARK and are in strength near Thungs and At Chelses Barracks today the Prince Barkley West. They shelfed the British of Wales Inspected a battation of sharpcamp at Warrenton Wednesday, but shooters organized by Lord Dunrawen for moved out of range that night. Yester, the imperial yeomanry, He complimented day (Thursday) two British guns enflad. the men on their appearance, and said: of the Boer trenches, quieting their Mau. "I sincerely hope that you may shoot straight when the recessity arises."

seen operating in the Barkley district New York, March 28-The World soreshave been recalled to Kimberley by Lord spundent who interviewed President Kru-

satisfied at having been ordered back. affort which the British authorities made The Boers and distegalists at Kenhardt to seal up Delages buy, and then told have been dispersed and caused to see of the message he sent to Lord Salisbury treat. General Parcons is about to enter, concerning it. He said he refused to have

any more correspondence with Mr. Chem rangements to police and safeguard all Salishuey. In one callegram he asked the Pres State towns in the territory on Lord Salishury to allow foodstunk to enberialn, but frequently cabled to Lord ter through Delugos hur, or they would oners in Preserts on mains porridge, Lord Sallabury did not reply, but a meanings signed "Chamberlain" explained that the embargo on foodstuffs had been raised three days before, Mr. Kruger laughed heartily when he taid that the Cliamber. lain moneage was telegraphed hack to Lord Balkbury with the query 'Is this trus? " The president added: "We have not heard from Chamberium since," laughed for fully a half minute. "GO AHEAD WITH YOUR HA NGING"

Secretary Reitz then fold of a second series of communications between the provident and Lord Satisbury concerning the prisoners who were taken by the British at Cape Colony, and who though they became citizens of the Orange Pres State, are being tried in Cape Town for high treams. The president sent a cablegram directly to Lord Salisbury, demanding that the Donates prisoners he treated only as prisoners of exader-in-chief in South Africa conceals her majesty, and stated that if they exscuted reprisals would be made. Ballsbury replied that if one of the 2 retoria prisoners were injured both President Steyn and President Kruger would

(Custimped on Third Page)